

Koppeltafel:  $\int_0^l M_i M_k dx$

$M_i$	$M_k$					
		lik	1/2 lik	1/2 lik	1/2 li (k <sub>1</sub> + k <sub>2</sub> )	1/2 lik
		1/2 lik	1/3 lik	1/6 lik	1/6 li (k <sub>1</sub> + 2 k <sub>2</sub> )	1/6 lik (1 + α)
		1/2 l (i <sub>1</sub> + i <sub>2</sub> ) k	1/6 l (i <sub>1</sub> + 2 i <sub>2</sub> ) k	1/6 l (2 i <sub>1</sub> + i <sub>2</sub> ) k	1/6 l (2 i <sub>1</sub> k <sub>1</sub> + 2 i <sub>2</sub> k <sub>2</sub> + i <sub>1</sub> k <sub>2</sub> + i <sub>2</sub> k <sub>1</sub> )	1/6 l { (1 + β) i <sub>1</sub> + (1 + α) i <sub>2</sub> } k
quadratisch 		2/3 lik	1/3 lik	1/3 lik	1/3 li (k <sub>1</sub> + k <sub>2</sub> )	1/3 lik (1 + αβ)
quadratisch 		2/3 lik	5/12 lik	1/4 lik	1/12 li * (3 k <sub>1</sub> + 5 k <sub>2</sub> )	1/12 lik * (5 - β - β <sup>2</sup> )
quadratisch 		1/3 lik	1/4 lik	1/12 lik	1/12 li * (k <sub>1</sub> + 3 k <sub>2</sub> )	1/12 lik * (1 + α + α <sup>2</sup> )
kubisch 		1/4 lik	1/5 lik	1/20 lik	1/20 li * (k <sub>1</sub> + 4 k <sub>2</sub> )	1/20 lik * (1 + α)(1 + α <sup>2</sup> )
kubisch 		3/8 lik	11/40 lik	1/10 lik	1/40 li * (4 k <sub>1</sub> + 11 k <sub>2</sub> )	1/10 lik * (1 + α + α <sup>2</sup> - α <sup>3</sup> /4)
		1/4 lik	2/15 lik	7/60 lik	1/60 li * (7 k <sub>1</sub> + 8 k <sub>2</sub> )	1/20 lik * (1 + α)(7/3 - α <sup>2</sup> )

Quadratische Polynome:

Kubische Polynome:

kennzeichnen die Scheitelpunkte  
kennzeichnen die Nullstellen der Dreiecksbelastung q(x)

Für Trapeze können die i- und k-Koordinaten auch negativ eingesetzt werden.